THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

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TERMS OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN,

CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SEQUEL TO "CAPT. RICE'S TREAT"

Some few years since, a gentleman residing not a hundred miles from this, travelling in the neighboring State of Arkansas, on a collecting expedition, had occasion to call upon a customer, whom we shall call John Smith—not the immortal John Smith, Jr., who writes for the newspapers, but, in all probability, a relation of the "great original," whose portrait hangs upon a peg against the cabin wall." Being, as he thought in the neighborhood, not knowing precisely the whereabouts of the aforesaid John Smith, he accosted a coperas striped specimen of the Old North Carolina State, who was rather listlessly at work, in front of a cabin, hewing out an axle-tree, for an ox cart, from a pine sapling.

Traveller.—Good morning sir; will you have the goodness to direct me to John Smith's?

N. C.—Certainly, sir; if there is any thing in this world I do know, it is the way to John Smith's. Why, John Smith and me came out together from North Carolina. We cut out that new road leading across that branch, and over that hill, there. We—

Traveller.—But, sir, will you have the goodness to tell where he lives?

N. C.—To be sure I will. As I was saying, if there is anything in this world I do know, it is the road to John Smith's. Why, sir, John Smith and me married sisters; and he has got the smartest wife in all these parts. She——

Traveller.—No doubt of it, sir; but I want to see him, and have nothing to do with the good qualties of his wife. Will you direct me?

N. C.—Of course I will, as I said before; if there is any thing in this world I do know, it is the way to John Smith's. But, as I was observing, his wife can spin her six cuts a day, besides attending to her family fixings.

Traveller.—She may spin sixty for all I know or care; but that has nothing to do with my question. I wish to find her husband—will you tell me where he lives?

N. C.—Will I tell you where John Smith lives? Well, that's a good one. I tell you if there is any thing in this world I do know, it is where John Smith lives. Why, sir, as I said before, we came from North Carolina together. And he has a yoke of the truest pulling oxen in all these parts.—His nigger, named Jim, is the smartest——

Traveller.—My dear sir, it is growing late, and I wish to get on. If you can direct me, why won't you do it? I ask you again, if you will tell me the way to John Smith's?

N. C.—Haven't I told you a dozen times, if there is anything in this world I do know, it is where John Smith lives? Haven't I told you that we came from North Carolina together? But speaking of his boy Jim—he can pick out his hundred weight of cotton a day, and shell out a turn of corn for mill at night, and no mistake. Besides, sir—

Traveller.—Zounds! man, what have I to do with him—or his cotton—or his corn? I will ask you a plain question, which I will not ask again. Is there, or is there not, such a man as John Smith living in this "section," and if you know the way to his house, will you point it out to me?

N. C.—And zounds! man, haven't I been telling you all the time, that there *is* such a man as John Smith living in these diggins—and if there is anything in the world I do know, it is the way to his house? I tell you again, we not only came from North Carolina together, but cut out that new road leading across that branch, and over that hill. Why, sir, John Smith has the smartest little daughter you ever saw. She has only been to school two years, and has got as far as "*amplification*."

Traveller.—Confound his daughter, and her amplification too! I think *you* have got *that* far yourself. For when I ask you a plain question, which you might answer in a half dozen words, you spin a long yarn about roads, wives, negroes, oxen, and little girls. Now do, that's a good fellow, just talk a little more like a man of this world, and show me the road to John Smith's?

N. C.—Don't you confound John's *darter*, mister: she's my niece, and a smart one she is, too. Why you are as *tetchous* as a skinned eel; and wont let a body direct you when they are trying to do it with all their might. To be short with you, as you seem to wish it—I tell you again, that if there is any thing in this world I do know, it is the way to John Smith's! I tell you again we came from North Carolina together—we bought land together, at a dollar and a half an acre—we bought 300 acres apiece—we cut out that new road leading across that branch, and over that hill, together. John Smith's land lies across that swamp, but he don't live there now. You see this land here, sir? it is just about the finest tract you ever saw in your born days. Just think of them tall sweet gums down by the road—twig that 'cimmon, aint he a whapper! at least three feet across the stump. You see—

Traveller.—I see I am not likely to get an answer out of you to-day; so I might as well keep on. I ask you now, and for the last time, will you, or will you not direct me the way to John Smith's?

N. C.—And I tell you now, and for the twentieth time, if there *is anything in this world I do know, it is the way to John Smith's* But I must tell you about his fine blooded mare and Timoleon filly. She took the puss last Saturday was a fortnight, at the Big Deer Lick Course, like falling off a log. She's a hely critter, I tell you—and throws it down a little thicker on the grit—and shoots ahead a *leetle* faster than the fastest kind of lightning.

Traveller.—Good day, sir. And may old Nick take John Smith, his wife, daughters, negroes, and sundries in general; and you and your "*amplification*" in particular. (Puts spurs to his horse in a fit of absolute despair of obtaining a direct answer to a simple question.)

N. C.—The same to you, sir. And may Old Nick take you and your hoss too. Why I never seed such a man. He kept asking, and asking; and I kept telling, and telling—and he would'nt listen a single bit. Why, he would'nt even wait till I told him what he give for his mare, besides a hundred other little things that would have been news to him, and made the time pass off agreeably. Well, let him go ahead. But if he goes the road he's started on in such a hurry, he won't get to John Smith's, and that's some comfort, any way. (Resumes the hewing of his axle-tree.)

THE SPELLS OF HOME.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

By the soft green light in the woody glade,
On the banks of moss where thy childhood play'd,
First look'd in love to the summer-sky,
By the dewy gleam, by the very breath
Of the primrose tufts in the grass beneath,
Upon thy heart there is laid a spell,
Holy and precious—oh! guard it well!

By the sleepy ripple of the stream,
Which hath lull'd thee into many a dream;
By the shiver of the ivy leaves
To the wind of morn at thy casement eaves—
By the deep bees' murmur in the limes—
By the music of the Sabbath chimes—
By every sound of thy native shade—
Stronger and dearer the spell is made.

By the gathering round the winter hearth,
When twilight call'd unto household mirth;
By the fairy tale, or the legend old,
In the ring of happy faces told;
By the quiet hour, when hearts unite
In the parting prayer, and the kind "good night!"
By the smiling eye and the loving tone,
Over thy life has the spell been thrown.

And bless that gift!—it hath gentle might,
A guiding power, and a guiding light,
It hath led the freeman forth to stand
In the mountain-battles of the land;
It hath brought the wanderer o'er the seas,
To die on the hills of his own fresh breeze;
And back to the gates of his father's hall
It hath led the weeping prodigal.

Yes! when the heart in its pride would stray
From the pure first loves of its youth away;
Where the sullying breath of the world would come,
O'er the flowers it brought from its childhood's home;
Think then again of the woody glade,
And the sound by the rustling ivy made;
Think of the tree at thy father's door,
And the kindly spell shall have power once more.

Francis I. of France, said that a drawing room without ladies, was like the year without the spring, or rather like the spring without flowers.

There is iron enough in the blood of 42 men to make a plough share, weighing 24 pounds.

Drunkenness.—If a man could see and hear himself when he is drunk, as others see and hear him, he would be cured forever. Seeing others in that state makes no impression, because every man believes he is different from the rest of his species.

Retributive Justice of the Indian.—An event took place at Prairie Du Chien last week, which strongly marks the Indian character. Two Indians of the Winnebago nation quarrelled, on which one stabbed the other to the heart; he attempted to escape, but was overtaken, brought back, and placed upon the body of the dead Indian, by the relatives of the latter. Several gentlemen interfered in behalf of the captive, and requested that he might be allowed to go, because he was not so much in fault as the other. They were answered, that, if "white men" would pay fifteen dollars to the mother of the deceased, he might go, otherwise he must die. This condition not being complied with, he was doomed. During this negotiation the savage sat upon the dead body of his foe, smoking his pipe, giving the usual "Ugh!" His executioner then stepped behind him, and with a single blow of the hatchet severed the right arm at the shoulder: upon this the Indian resumed his pipe, and began to smoke as if nothing had happened; in a short time the executioner, with a blow, severed the left arm. The Indian still retaining his upright position, not a muscle of his face changing a third blow across the small of his back, brought him to the ground; even then his countenance wore the same cold, serene and stoic expression. He was however, soon cut to pieces by the relative of the dead man. The savage made almost superhuman efforts to escape, but the moment his pursuers touched him he surrendred and walked back, and seated himself upon the dead body, without once attempting to escape. This was an instance of Indian retribution and savage fortitude.—*Dubuque Express.*

A Snake Story.—The following is a part of a letter received from White Hall, Morgan county, Illinois.—*V. Democrat.*

The following account may be relied on as true, and you are at liberty to publish it if you think proper. Having been engaged in building a new brick shop, I had occasion to go to Seminary Creek, about half a mile from this place, to quarry the rock for my foundation. On the third day of our labor, Mr. Bernard said he discovered a great many small holes through the crevices of the rocks, which seemed to be very smooth and he supposed there must be a great many minks in the back of the rock, if we could but get at them. These holes continued visible for several days, when all at once the mystery was solved; for we broke into a cavern in the cliff which was literally full of snakes of all sorts and sizes known in this climate. We cleared away the rocks and dirt, and such a mass of live snakes has never been seen at once as here presented. We then commenced killing and counting until we had taken out the the enormous sum of one thousand seven hundred snakes from one opening in the rocks. This may seem to you to partake some little of the marvellous, though it can be substantiated by many respectable gentlemen who have visited the scene since, and any person, by calling on me, can have an opportunity of seeing them any time during the winter, or until they shall have become rotten and invisible.

Yours, &c.

IMPROMPTU,

On the third nomination of Henry Clay for the Presidency, by the Whigs.

When pumkins shall grow on the top of a steeple,
And showers of pancakes shall fall with rain,
When bankites and shinplas can humbug the people,
Clay's prospect of power shall brighten again.

When grindstones shall turn themselves round on the spindle,
And John Bull swallow a third part of Maine,
When the Grahamites fatten, and Beef-eaters dwindle,
Clay's prospect of power may brighten again.

When cider shall flow up the broad Mississippi,
And whiggies no longer shall scramble for gain,
When the Atlas refuses to scold like Zantippe,
Clay's prospect of power may brighten again.

When camels shall creep through the eye of a needle,
And dunces confuse themselves minus in brain;
When rogues cannot cheat us, nor demagogues wheedle,
Then, may Clay's hopes faintly glimmer again.

LAWS AGAINST IDLENESS.

Herodotus tells us that it was one of the laws of ancient Egypt that every man was obliged once a year to explain to the Chief Magistrate of his district the means by which he obtained his subsistance. The refusal to comply with this ordinance, or the not being able to prove the obtaining of an honest livelihood was a capital offence. Similar laws were enacted at Athens by Solon and Draco.

In looking over the old Plymouth Colony and Massachusetts Bay laws we find several analogous to the Egyptian and Athenian edicts. The first was passed at a General Court, held 4th June, 1639, and is as follows: "For the preventing of idleness and other evils occasioned thereby. It is enacted by the court, that the Grand Jurymen of every Towne shall have power within their several townships to take a special view and notice of all manner of persons, marryed or single, dwelling within their several townes that have small means to maintaine them and are suspected to live idly and loosely, and to require an account of them how they live, and such as they fynd delinquent and cannot give a good account thereof unto them that they cause the constable to bring them before the Governor and Assistants at Plymouth the first court of Assistants after such delinquents shall be found out, that such course may be taken with them as in the wisdome of the Government shall be adjudged just and equall."

In 1671, the annexed law was promulgated against "mispending of time."

"It is enacted by this court, &c., that no person, house holder, or other, shall spend his time idly and unprofitably, under pain of such punishment as the court or assistants shall think meet to inflict; and the select men of the several towns are hereby required to give a list of the names of such as misspend their time, whether house-holders or others; and of all single persons that live from under family government, or will not be governed by their parents or masters where they live, that the court may proceed with them as the case may require."

In 1720, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a law to prevent idleness, &c., which empowered the selectmen or overseers of the poor, with the assent of two justices of the peace, "to set to work all such persons, married or unmarried, ably of body, having no means to maintain them, that live idly; and use no ordinary and daily lawful trade or business to get their living by," and further declares that "no single person of either sex, under the age of 21 years, shall be suffered to live at their own hand, but under some orderly family government." However these laws might be regarded by the loafers of the present day, it is very certain that they were at that time and under that state of Society productive of eminent success.—*Savannah Georgian.*

The Wrong Passenger.—A fellow who has brass sufficient to face the devil out of any thing, and give him two in the game, accosted a shabbily dressed, hoosier looking customer, in the St. Charles, yesterday, with the intention of making some sport of him.

"Stranger—I think I've seen you somewhere."

"Very likely, sir—I've been there frequently."

At this capital rejoinder, the brazen witling looked rather blank, and a suppressed laugh from a number present, made him feel like selling out on a long credit. He rallied, however and made a second effort.

"What might your name be?"

"It might be Sam Patch, but isn't!"

A universal roar followed this genuine display of wit, and the Beau Brummel brazen was shortly among the missing.—*Crescent City.*

Mahomet.—Carlyle thus speaks of the great oriental:—"From an early age he had been remarked as a thoughtful man. His companions named him "Al Amin—The Faithful." A man of truth and fidelity; true in what he spoke and thought. They noted that he always meant something. A man rather taciturn in speech; silent when there was nothing to be said, but pertinent, and sincere when he did speak—always throwing light on the matter. This is the only sort of speech worth speaking!—Through life we find him to have been regarded as an altogether solid, brotherly, genuine man. A serious, sincere character; yet amiable cordial, companionable, jocose, even—a good laugh is as untrue as any thing about them, who cannot laugh. One hears of Mahomet's beauty—his fine sagacious, honest face, brown florid complexion, beaming black eyes. I somehow, too, like that vein on the brow, which swelled up black when he was in anger; like the "horse-shoe vein" in Scott's Redgauntlet. It was a kind of feature in the Hashem family [illegible], swelling vein in the brow; Mahomet had it prominent, as would appear. A spontaneous, passionate, yet just true meaning man! Full of wild [illegible], all uncultured; working out his life task in the depths of the desert there.

Hints on Health.—Avoid excess of food, as the principal source of dyspepsia. Five or six hours should elapse between meals. Commercial and professional men should avoid long fasting. Do not hurry from dinner to business; rest an hour afterwards. Never eat things out of season, nor much of dishes which you are not accustomed. Much liquid at dinner delays the digestion. Avoid intemperance. Water is the most healthy beverage. Excess of fermented liquor is highly injurious. Useful exertion is indispensable to health and happiness. Muscular exercise [illegible] regulated, conducive to longevity. The [illegible]ary walk, which ever exercise after it has become habitual. Standing at a high desk is to be preferred to writing with sitting, will be found highly beneficial to literary men. The constant use of soft stuffed seats is injurious. Rooms in which the sedentary are employed should be warmed by fires in open grates, which assist ventilation: not by steam, hot water, gas, or close ovens. Never stand or sit with your back to the fire. Mental excitement is one of the most prevalent causes of disease, producing dyspepsia, monomania, and insanity. Few things tend more to the preservation of health, and the prolongation of life, than the maintenance of a calm, cheerful, and contented state of mind, and the cultivation of feelings of affection. Mental inactivity is scarcely less injurious than excessive exercise, giving rise to hypocondriasis. In the choice of professions, the talents, disposition, and natural bent of the mind of the individual ought to be studied. Trips to the country, to watering or bathing places, are highly beneficial to those who live in towns.—*Curtis' work on the Preservation of Health.*"

A Ludicrous Loss.—During the disastrous retreat of Sir John Moore, to Corunna, an officer of the Highland infantry was sent in command of a detachment, to clear away any obstacle that the then existing bad weather might have thrown in the front of the army. As they were busily employed in cleaning away some trees, they were suddenly interrupted by hearing a sharp firing close to them, on their proceeding to the place where the sound came from, they found themselves in the midst of a sharp skirmish, occasioned by the French having attack the escort of a carriage containing the person of a noble Spanish lady.—By the arrival of the British, the skirmish was brought to a speedy conclusion; and, when the lady, on inquiring of the commander if he was unhurt, cast her eyes on his bare legs, she said—"The Virgin and all the Saints be praised!—he has escaped with only the loss of his breeches!"

Shaking the Napkin.—A gentleman once introduced his son to the Rev. Rowland Hill by letter, as a youth of great promise, and likely to do honor to the University of which he was a member. "But he is shy," added the father, "and idle; and I fear buries his talents in a napkin." A short time afterwards, the parent anxious for the reverend gentleman's opinion, inquired what he thought of his son. "I have shaken the napkin," said Rowland Hill, "at all corners, and there is nothing in it."

The English Navy.—Great Britain has at this time two hundred and sixty vessels in actual service, 13 of 80 guns and upwards, 19 of 74 guns, 22 frigates of from 36 to 50 guns, 42 corvettes of from 22 to 30 guns, 66 steamers of from 4 to 18 guns. The largest naval force in commission in the world.

Sun and Moon.—Dr. Lardner says that if three hundred thousand full moons were in the heavens at noon day; their light would be equal that of the sun; as the intensity of the light of the sun is to that of the moon, as 300,000 to one.

The Red Sea.—The water of the Red Sea is so very clear, that Mr. Buckingham read on the wood or stock of an anchor the name of the ship at the depth of 25 fathoms (150 feet.]—*Mirror.*

Distinction between Discovery and Invention.—The object of the former is to produce something which had no existence before; that of the latter, to bring to something that which did exist, but which was concealed from common observation. Thus we say, Otto Guericke invented the air pump; Sanctorious invented the thermometer; Newton and Gregory invented the reflecting telescope; Galileo discovered the solar spots; and Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood. It appears therefore, that improvements in the arts are properly called *inventions*; and that facts brought to light by means of observation, are properly called *discoveries.*—*Dugald Stewart.*

The Boonslick Times enumerates the following, as one of the things he don't like to see:

"A man taking a paper so long without paying, that he forgets how his account stands, and then disputes it."

Wonder if the subscribers know what he means?

Hard to Do.—Dixon's feat of walking fifty four hours on a stretch, has suggested to a young married lady to undertake to hold her tongue for forty-eight hours! The thing is impossible, says the impudent editor of the Lincoln Telegraph.—*Boston Post.*

Digby says his dear friends the ladies have high authority for the adoption of that ornamental article of dress against which, in modern times, so many feeble witticisms have been directed, as Byron speaks of—

——————"*Goddesses*
Who in the earlier ages raised a *bustle?*"
Boston Post.

We were tickled almost to death at a little thing we heard yesterday. A drunken fellow was totting along with a jug of whiskey, and as he attempted to climb a fence, he fell on one side of the fence, and the jug on the other. The liquor immediately commenced running out, and when it was nearly gone, the loafer raised himself upon his elbow and listened to the liquor as it come out with its peculiar sound of "good—good—good!" Oh yes!" (said the loafer,) I know you are good, but ——— you, I can't get at you"—[*Cin Mic.*

From the American Farmer.

TO PROTECT FRUIT FROM LATE SPRING FROST.

SIR: Many expedients have been resorted to for the protection of fruit from the blighting influence of late frosts. Throwing a sheet over the tree, [illegible]ng iron upon it, kindling a fire under it, &c., have each been found to have a beneficial influence, but none have been more efficient than the experiment which I am about to describe.

My friend, Major Ruff, who is a [illegible]poso, lately informed me that many years ago he saw it stated in a French paper that throwing a hempen rope over the top of a fruit tree, when in bloom or near the time of blooming, and by letting its lower end touch the ground, the tree would thus be protected from the influence of frost. This I thought quite rational and philosophic; I accordingly made the experiment. To prove more fully the *modus operandi* I took two dishes half filled with water, and set them a few feet distant, under the tree, on the night before an expected frost, the trees being nearly in full bloom. Throwing the rope over the top of the tree I let other end hang in the water of one of the dishes—the event proved the correctness of the theory. There was a hard frost on the morning of the 27th inst. and the dish into which the rope was deposited, contained ice of the thickness of a dollar, while that in the other dish was scarcely of the thickness of paper.

The philosophy of the above experiment is this; the rope, which was previously wetted, was a conductor of heat; the air, and of course limbs of the tree, became colder in the night than the earth—the rope conducted the heat from the earth to the tree, thus keeping up an equilibrum and preserving the tree from frost.

As far as my observation extends, the critical time for fruit is long before it is in blossom; but it is nevertheless true, that severe and protracted cold at that time, or even later, will destroy the fruit. This was the case last year. The fruit was killed by severe frost after it had been formed.

There is not in my mind a doubt that by attaching a rope to each tree of choice fruit, and thus letting it permanently remain through the winter and spring, that the fruit would be scured from the effects of frost.

To the incredulous and the supercilious, who balance their grist all their lives with a big stone—who, sufficiently wise, despise knowledge and instruction, the above may appear unworthy their attention. Let such be informed that it is not less philosophic than lightning rods attached to buildings to protect them from the influence of electricity—Let them be informed that

"There are more things in Heaven and Earth
"Than their philosophy has ever dreamed of."

W. L. HARTON.

Woodlawn, Harford co., March 29th, 1842.

Whig Ingenuity.—Calling the old Hard cider-Tippecanoe Clubs—"the Home Leagues." This is part of the new humbug; in the South, they are calling the "Tip and Ty" clubs' "Clay Clubs," and we suppose the trick of debauchery and panic will be resorted to, to run in "*the Old Harry.*" We know a preventive.

"*Public Opinion.*—Public opinion is often a mighty tyrant when it interfers in private affairs. The lightest sunrise is to it equal to the heaviest accusation—the meanest prejudices to the wisest laws. It judges without evidence and condemns without appeal; it drives away such as have sinned and would return repentant. It hurries on those who otherwise would have consumed folly by crime."

"Are you fond of novels, Mr. Jones?" "Very," responded the interrogated gentleman, who wished to be thought, by the lady questioner, fond of literature. "Have you," continued the inquisitive lady, "ever read "Ten Thousand a Year?" "No, madam—I never read that many novels in all my life!"

Soap Suds.—Instead of suffering your washerwoman to throw out the soap suds about the kitchen door, make her pour them, as made, in a barrel in your garden, and water your plants of all kinds with them.

India Cotton, &c.—We observe that several distinguished Senators in the recent debates have expressed the same views on this subject which the *Mercury* has on several occasions during the past year strenuously enforced. We mention it not for the purpose of claiming "our thunder"—but as a strong proof that the positions we maintained were not only true, but reasonable, and indeed obvious to all calm minds on comparison of the facts of the case. The *N. Y. Journal of Commerce* has also taken up the subject in a recent number and handled it with the ability and fullness of information that give such value and even authority to the commercial articles of that paper.

We thank the Boston *Post* for going back to the Tariff agitation of 1824 and shewing by extracts from the organs of the protective party that the very same silly cry of danger to the South from the competition of India Cotton was raised then for the same purpose, of persuading us to submit to a Tariff. The same paper also shows that the Tariff party made use then of the same paltry humbugs they are so busy at now, of hiring penny-a liners in the Southern cities to send them weekly lies headed "change of views at the South" and other such pitiful trash. We are glad to see that the Richmond *Compiler*, having lately given circulation to such statements, has upon better examination and fuller information, manfully retracted the slander. If the statement were true, it would only prove that the Southern people had lost their senses, become callous to their own immediate interest and turned their backs on all the principles that they had before held sacred. There has always been a little miserable tail end of the Northern Tariff party at the South, and they have waxed or waned according as it was dearer or cheaper to import two or three editors from Cape Cod or "March Schkunk."

THE NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA QUESTION.

In the Senate of New York, on Monday, Mr. Strong reported a bill to repeal the law granting the right of trial by jury to fugitive slaves.

Mr. Strong moved the bill to a third reading. He said that while New York would never submit to any invasion of the rights of her citizens, on the part of any other State, she was willing to bow submissively to the decision of the highest tribunal in the country, for that was the supreme law of the land.

Mr. Dixon said if the decision of the Supreme Court went to the extent which newspaper reports would seem to indicate, he did not know but what we were bound to pass this bill. So far as the mere question of the constitutionality of the act was concerned, he could not say but what the majority of the Committee were correct. But he would not give his assent to the preamble which prefaced the bill. He hoped that, at least would be stricken out.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading by a vote of ayes 19, noes 9—several Senators saying that they would vote to order it to a third reading, but would not vote for its final passage.

Mr. Strong then submitted a preamble and resolution declaring that stealing a slave contrary to the laws of Virginia, is a crime within the meaning of the Constitution, and directing that copies of this preamble and resolution be transmitted to the Executive of Virginia. Adopted by a vote of 16 to 14.

The resolution instructing the Representatives in Congress to vote for refunding to General Jackson the amount of the fine imposed upon him for the memorable defence of New Orleans, passed the Senate at a late hour on Saturday night, by a vote of 15 to 3.

The Albany Argus of Tuesday says:

Joint resolutions passed the two Houses yesterday, expressing opinions adverse to the positions assumed by the Governor, in the controversy with the Executive of Virginia, in relation to a demand of the latter for the delivery of certain persons claimed as fugitives from justice. The Legislature assert, in opposition to Gov. Seward, that the stealing of a slave, within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia is a "felony or other crime," within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States.

Congress.—Mr. Adams resumed to-day his unfinished speech of yesterday, in support of the British pretensions. He again insisted on the formidable power of Great Britain, and contrasted with it our unprepared condition, which would render the contest on our side hopeless. Mr. Ingersoll, in the course of the day, reminded Mr. Adams of his declaration in a letter which he wrote while in Europe, during the last war, (when viewing from the distance, and in safety, the struggle of his country with its invaders,) that with a weak and penurious Government, with three frigates for a navy, and three regiments for an army it was impossible for us to cope with the colossal power of England. The first portion of the speech of Mr. Adams, which we give in our columns; will show that he breathes the same sentiments in the midst of the councils of his country that he did when abroad and impressed with the power of European monarchies. The victories achieved by his countrymen, under such leaders as the hero of New Orleans, do not seem to have changed the bias of his mind in regard to the ability of undisciplined freemen to maintain their rights. Possibly, the mortification of his own defeat, from the same hands, produces an inclination on his part to depreciate that prowess which in his own person foiled the principles of England, and in the defeat of her armies, that supposed invincibles, which he would attribute to the valor and skill and means of that power.—*Globe.*

Mr. Clay.—The dinner, or supper, or blow out given to the Kentucky Orator on Saturday night, came off with a sad, dull kind of propriety that used not to be the fault of entertainments to that gentleman. The cider is out, and the manufactures of the "Home League" are rather heavier than exhilerating. It was unfortunate too, that New Orleans and Connecticut, two great Tariff points, should have chosen that particular time to turn Democratic.

"British Whigs."—We are to have full evidence, it appears, of the extent to which this title is merited by many of the Federal party. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations made a speech on Thursday, which may serve as an appendix to his Chinese Lecture and Gidding's Resolutions. It is thus mentioned in the *Globe*.

Mr. Adams, in reply to Mr. Ingersoll, made a thorough English speech. Sir Robert Peel himself could not have delivered one more exactly suited to his purposes, and that of his extraordinary mission here, than that made by Mr. Adams to-day. We perceived, in the manner in which it was listened to by the great body of the Federal party in the Hall, that like the Bourbons, that they have learned nothing by experience. If we do not misconstrue looks, Lord Ashburton will find enough of the old leaven of the Federalism of the last war, in the present Congress, to answer his purposes. The Pump of the seas, at all events, is not without his orators in our public councils. We shall invite the attention of our readers hereafter to some of the signs which already manifest themselves, showing that the British ministry have neither mistaken the mission, nor mistaken the man she has sent on it.

"Pencillings by the Way."—The Correspondent of the New York *Post* touches off Senator Preston as follows:

"Mr. Preston followed Mr. Woodbury, and the contrast between these two distinguished gentlemen is very striking. Mr. Woodbury's speech is full of facts and ideas, which stare you in the face at every point, and there is no getting clear of them; but Mr. Preston's contains fine words, pronounced in a pleasant and harmonious manner, but without thought. I had heard of the fame of Mr Preston, but never had an opportunity to hear him before to-day, and I am compelled to say that I never was more disappointed. There is no man in the Senate who has so little foundation for popularity as Mr. Preston, and how the intelligent Legislature of South Carolina can send such a feeble man as a colleague with Mr Calhoun, is to me "very mysterious." It must be that having Mr. Calhoun in the Senate, they are indifferent as to who the other is, knowing that he is fully adequate to represent the State ably and faithfully."

The tribute to Mr. Woodbury is just—he is indeed on all questions of Finance one of the very first debaters in the Senate, a man equally respectable for his thorough mastery of his subject, and the calm, simple, dignified manner in which he treats it. But the writer does injustice to Mr. Preston. Aside from the fact that he has been sick this Session, and therefore physically incapacitated to a great extent for exerting his powers, Mr Preston is under the further disadvantage of having no position—no ground to stand on—dangling between parties like a lock of wool on the point of a bramble—or still more, like a man riding on a rail, he cannot strike or kick on either side without danger of upsetting himself—the only way to keep from aggravating his position is to sit still and look heroically indignant—but like most men in that trying situation, Mr. Preston feels the impulse to make a fuss ungovernably strong, and accordingly often talks for no other reason than that he can't rest.—*Charleston Mercury.*

We take the following from the Correspondent of the *N. Y Express*, to be a more just sketch of one of the politicians of the circumstantial and evanescent school.

"Mr. Archer came to the rescue of his colleague, and explained his own views. He spoke for half an hour, perhaps, but whether for repeal or against it, for suspension or against it, in defence of his colleague or against him, for the amendment or in opposition to it, no one could tell. In a word, he was almost as clear as mud in giving his views, and if the honorable Senator knows his own opinions, he has the advantage probably over all his hearers, all of whom above stairs, during the greater part of his speech, were enquiring who he was for, what he was for, and what reasons he was giving."

Nota Bene.—The *rats* will be pleased to observe, that the notice of our ship news yesterday of the arrival of "*Scow. Seaford*—with *Cats* to J. WILLIAMS," contained a slight mistake of a *C* for an *O*. The "*Mouser and Rats' Advocate*" will confer a favor by copying this correction.

Caution.—The N. O. *Crescent City* notices that the New York "*Christian Advocate and Journal*," has lately taken a strong Abolition tone. We have examined into the charge and find it true to the fullest extent. We are glad to see that a correspondent of the *Southern Christian Advocate* has called attention to this fact. That paper has an immense circulation at the South and is in a position therefore to exert the worst influence. Great numbers of them are taken in Charleston and in other parts of the State. We trust that the Methodist Society here will look to it and make their influence to be felt, if their brethren at the North are bent upon turning the organs of the Church into the vehicles of Abolition, and weapons of a most unholy war upon us.

Florida.—The Savannah Republican furnishes us with the latest news from Florida. The war is now considered as nearly ended, and would be entirely if *Halleck-Tuskennuggee* were not yet at liberty. The 2d Infantry were in hot pursuit of him at last dates, and we may soon expect to hear of his capture. Col. Worth continues to curtail his expenditures in the several departments. Clerks, teamsters and laborers, no longer needed, have been promptly discharged. A private letter from Fort Mellon, bearing date March 29th, contains an account of the arrest of three individuals, who arrived at that port on the 25th inst.,—representing themselves as seamen belonging to the schooner Maria, that sailed from Boston on the 25th of February, and was wrecked on the Peninsula of Florida on the 9th ult. Their names are Webb, Gamble and Davis, and the general belief is that they are deserters from an United States vessel operating in the gulf near Tampa.

Connecticut has nobly come forward and joined the band of the redeemed. The shouts of the Democratic triumph which has just been achieved in the "land of steady habits," have not yet passed away, but are still echoing their harmonious notes to the ears of Democrats, while to the Federalists they ring as the death knell of their party. Eleven of the nineteen States that voted for Harrison, have since decided in favor of Democracy.—*Bay State Democrat.*

TEXAS.

The following are the remarks of the Louisiana Courier, on the recent news from Texas:

"The Texas papers of Monday last, and the previous week, have been received here this morning. In vain. We have looked over their columns for any thing like fighting or glory. The editors of the Houston Telegraph, however, make a shrewd guess at the plans of the Mexicans—they think that Arista's proclamation was nothing more than a make believe to frighten the Texians on the one hand, and on the other to induce the priests of Mexico, to put more money in his purse.

If Santa Anna thus humbugs on one side, it must be confessed some of the Texians are not slow on the other. After appealing to the sympathies of the Anglo Saxon race on this side of the Sabine, beseeching the chivalry of the United States to come to their rescue from the tens, and twenties, and thirty thousand barbarians, who were said to have invaded them—behold, we are now told that only two companies of Texas militia are left to protect the frontier, and that all the rest of the Texian host are retiring to their own homes, to hoe corn and plant sweet potatoes.

In the mean time, hundreds of armed men arrive in the ports of Texas from the United States, and to them the Texians intend, very disinterestedly no doubt, to abandon all the glory and profit to be gained by an invasion of Mexico.

Well, we do not mean to say that the United States cannot spare hundreds or thousands of men; for many now throng the large cities of the Union, willing to work honestly for a livelihood, and yet can not obtain employment. On the contrary, we rather think the present posture of affairs in the low latitudes, to the South of us, may be improved so as to promote the welfare of thousands on this side of the Rio del Norte, and millions on the other—but as truth is stranger than fiction, we would have the onward march, the spirit of progress, to invest us freemen and free institutions, placed on any other footing than that of favoring the land speculators, who have, since 1825, contrived to monopolize the best part of Texas. Certainly, the descendants of the followers of Cortes have done but little to improve the condition of the aboriginal population, millions of whom remain less enlightened and less happy than our negroes; and we would not be sorry to have them taught a lesson. Still, we would have the men who undertake the redemption of Mexico, moved by considerations quite different from those of self interest or national prejudice.

From the Baltimore Patriot, April 10th.

PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

We were informed yesterday of a confession made by Joseph Craig, one of the persons now lying very ill, from injuries received by the accident which recently befell the steamer Medora; but fearing that injustice might be done the dead, we withheld its publication. There being at present no doubt as to the fact that such a confession was made by the unfortunate Craig, we, therefore, give it as a part of the history growing out of this most melancholy circumstance. He confessed, in the presence of several witnesses, that he did, under directions of D. Ferguson, engineer, (Ramsay, the other engineer, being cognizant to the fact also) remove the weight on the lever of the safety valve to its farthest extremity, and that he likewise put additional weight on the valve. The object in so doing must have been to put on more steam than the owners and principal directors of the boat were aware of, in order that secretly, after getting fairly under way, they might display the power of the engine and speed of the vessel. From the manner in which the safety valve was placed, agreeably to the confession, the weight being thus removed, it is supposed that double the pressure of steam might have been on and none been cognizant to it except the three persons who had entered into the agreement, and with them there was certainly no evil design. One of them has paid the forfeit of his life, and the others are so severely wounded, and now enduring such intense suffering, that it cannot be said whether they, too, will not die. An awful warning to those who may venture to trifle with that mighty agent, steam.

The War in China.—We learn from the New York Express, that Mr. Edwards states that a number of French Engineers had arrived in China, who had been taught the Chinese Language in France. They were dressed in such a manner that it was difficult to distinguished them from the natives. He believes the war will not be soon terminated, and that Russia, and probably France, may yet take part in it. The sudden appearance of a French Envoy at Macao in a ship of war, shows some feeling in the matter.—*North American.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Important intelligence from Europe—the destruction of the entire British force in India—assassination of the British Ambassador, Sir Wm. McNaghton—a division on Sir Rob't. Peel's Corn-Bill—a new Tariff and Property Tax—and the return of Sir H Pottinger from Chusan to a Moy, to await reinforcements.

By the arrival at New York, of the packet ship Sheridan, Captain D. Peyster, from Liverpool, we have London dates to the 15th of March. The news is important.

The English have been defeated in Affghanistan, having lost six thousand soldiers, and most of the officers of the invading army.

The new Ministry have presented to Parliament their plan of action, which includes a very considerable melioration of their tariff to the advantage of this country.

There seems to be a tolerable ready sale of cotton, at a reduced price for inferior qualities, which, it is said, have been largely shipped from this country.

The sufferings of the British at Caboul must have been terrible. We notice that among their assailants was the son of Dost Mohammed. With the latter, our townsman, General Harlan, did service, and we think he will not be surprised at the result.

There seems to be a doubt whether, in time of peace, England will submit to a war tax, to carry on hostilities in India.

There is no news in China.

Money was plentiful in England and bread stuffs cheaper.

The British are about to send 10 thousand troops to India.

From the Baltimore American, April 15.

AWFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

It is our melancholy duty to record the most fearful and fatal steamboat explosion which has ever taken place on the waters of the Chesapeake. The new and splendid steamboat MEDORA, built for the line between this city and Norfolk, was yesterday rendered a wreck by the explosion of her steam boiler, attended by a fearful destruction of human life.

The Medora was just completed, and preparatory to being turned out from the hands of the machinist, a number of persons were invited to go on her on an experimental trip. The day being pleasant, it supposed that probably one hundred or more were on board, including some of the Directors of the Steamboat Company and their friends, and a number of the hands engaged in finishing the vessel, putting in the machinery, &c., and otherwise connected with the construction and sailing of the boat.

Soon after three o'clock P. M., the boat was about to start from the wharf of the engine builder, Mr. John Watchman, of the south side of the basin, on the proposed trip. A gentleman who was on board informs us that the engine had only made the second revolution, in order to back the Medora from the wharf, when the boiler exploded with a great noise, carrying upwards a considerable portion of the upper deck and those upon it, and blowing the smoke stakes high into the air. The main force of the explosion was almost exclusively towards the head of the boat, and the portions of the boat around the boiler were torn to pieces. The boiler itself, an immense one of iron, was thrown crosswise on the deck.

The boat was instantly enveloped in a cloud of scalding steam, which was inhaled by some with fatal consequences, while others suffered externally in their persons from its effects. Our informant was in the after part of the boat, where the steam had no injurious effect. He states that several persons jumped overboard, and that one of them was drowned. The boat immediately settled in the water until her hull rested on the bottom of the river.

In the centre and forward part of the boat there was a fearful destruction of life and limb. Some of those on board were blown high in the air and fell on shore, in the water, and on the boats lying near by. Others were crushed with the splintered timbers; others scalded with the steam; while those below the decks, not having time to escape, were either suffocated by the steam or drowned when the boat sunk.

When we reached the scene of desolation we found a large number of persons, among whom were several physicians, busily engaged in endeavoring to assist the injured, and carrying away those who were dead or dying. So great was the confusion that prevailed, and so little was known as to the number and names of the persons on board, that no complete account could be obtained. We annex a list of all those who were injured or killed, as far as we could learn them. There are no doubt some who were on board, whose loss will only be known by their not returning to their homes.

The account we have gives the following as the fate of those who were on board.

Dead	26
Missing (no doubt dead)	1
Wounded	40
Uninjured	15
Making in all, as on board	82

THE MEDORA.

The Baltimore *Patriot* of Saturday evening gives some further particulars of the awful catastrophe which we recorded yesterday. The number of dead is twenty-six, and one missing—no doubt dead. Forty others were more or less injured. The number of persons who escaped all injury was only fifteen. There is a strange mystery about the cause of the explosion, which the testimony before the Jury of Inquest, so far as we have it, does little to relieve. We subjoin the summary of this testimony from the Baltimore *Patriot*.

The first witness who testified was Mr. John Watchman, engineer, who built the engine of the Medora. We can only, at this hour, give the substance of his testimony.

It was in evidence from Mr. Watchman that on the evening previous to the explosion they had put steam on the engine as high as 31 inches, and found it work well—believed the boat could have worked with 25 inches. It was the order of Mr. Moale that the boat should be tried on Thursday, the hour for starting be ½ past 3 o'clock, P. M. Went about a half hour before the time announced for starting and found every thing in perfect order. The steam was up at this time: Mr. Henderson came on board and advised that the steam be kept down until the arrival of Mr. Moale. Witness took hold of the rope attached to the safety valve, and believed from trial that the steam was down. Albert Ramsay and David Ferguson were the engineers who had charge of the engine, though under supervision of witness. Tried safety valve again and found that, to all appearance, the steam was down. Had great confidence in those who had charge of the engine. The boiler was well filled with water but a short time previous to the explosion—had examined the stop cocks and found that when the third one was turned, water issued therefrom—tried the fourth and found it to emit steam. Was not satisfied with the movements of the safety valve, it worked hard as if out of order—examined and found the cord on the pully in its proper position—had every confidence in Ferguson, the engineer. Had an idea that something might be wrong, from the fact that the safety valve did not work exactly as it should, but still his confidence in the engineers was such as to give assurance of safety. Inquired of Mr. Ferguson, a few moments before the accident, what amount of steam was on, and was answered 22 inches. Asked for some paper; Mr. Wildey and witness walked aft to get—obtained a slip together with a pencil—the object was to take notes on the voyage. Tried safety valve again—still was not satisfied—feared there might be something wrong—was going back again to see about the steam—was told by Mr. Chicken that it was no use—turned round again, walked aft, and instantly the explosion took place, and was thrown violently against the cabin, though not much hurt. The sensation was like a gust of wind.

Witness was of opinion that there were some of the men on board, ambitious to make a display of the engine's powers, and had agreed secretly to that effect—that there was some hidden mystery about the matter not yet found out, and that, under the circumstance, the disaster could not otherwise have occurred. The engine was of the very best—the boiler also, and similar to the one in the Jeweses. It was not possible for the explosion to have been caused by the emission of cold water, the boiler being full to the third cock, and above it, but a few moments before. This is as near as we could gather the substance of Mr. Watchman's testimony.

Mr. George Brown, builder of the boiler, was next called up, who as regards his belief as to the cause of the accident agreed very nearly with the first witness. He spoke of the construction of the boiler, gave a history of his entrance on the boat, his miraculous escape, &c. Saw several persons, strangers in the fire room who, he thought, had no business there—was apprehensive that some accident might result from their presence and, in consequence witness went aft, soon after which the terrible event occurred.

Capt. James Chaytor, of the steamer Constitution, was next called up, who testified in substance that he was on the deck of his boat about 35 feet distant from the Medora when her boiler exploded. While the Medora was putting out from the wharf, and also during the time her steam was getting up, there was to him a strange kind of ominous silence, unusual under such circumstances.

So much was witness impressed with this idea (to him almost unaccountable) that he felt inclined to keep off her. When the explosion took place witness was looking at the boat, and was instantly thrown down upon the deck where he stood. On recovering he found the bodies of two persons, one of them terribly mangled, lying by his side. Thinks the boiler and engine were of the very best, and that the accident must have been caused by some foul play.

David Hardnesty, engineer, was next examined.—Was on board at the time of the explosion. Thinks that a high pressure of steam caused the boiler to burst. Believes, however, that this was caused from some foul proceedings, as mentioned by other witnesses—that the valve rod may have been cut off, or that a stick might have been placed by some foul hearted person, on the safety valve, and fastened against the upper deck, to prevent its working. The boat was in good condition, as also the engine.

Critical.—The Alexandria *Index* of Monday has a long article on Charles Dickens—his great merits and the serious demerits of those who abuse him—in the midst of which we were somewhat astounded to find the following:—

"After the world had grown weary of poetical novels, such the Iliad of Olysy, the Aeneid, Paradise Lost, and a host of other extravagant fictions, which never had a counterpart in nature," &c.

In this "host of others" we fear the critic would rank the *Orlando* of Furioso, the *Jerusha's Lamb Delivered*—of Tasso, and the *Don Kicksop* of Dulcinea Dolly Tub or Soap-O. Really, if our cotemporary of the *Index* has any notion of writing down Homer, for heaven's sake let him correct his own proof sheets and not be massacreing the classic poets and his own readers with the same *blunder*-isms.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states that the greatest acuvity prevails in the Navy Yard at that place. The frigate Raritan is rapidly approaching to completion, and will be ready to launch in June next. We see it stated in the same paper that the keel of one of the 600 tons steamers, ordered by Congress, was ready to be laid down. The shafts for her engines have been received from the West Point Foundry, and she will be pushed forward as fast as possible. Messrs. Merrick and Towne, whose engines on board the Mississippi have proved so superior, will have the making of those for this steamer also. Another steamship of the same size as the above, will shortly be commenced. She will be propelled by Erickson's screw-paddle.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

An extra from the New York Sun announces the arrival at that port on Sunday last, of the steamship Great Western, in a passage of less than 15 days from Bristol, with files of papers to the 2nd instant, the day of her sailing. We make the following extracts:

Three Special Messengers have arrived in the Western; one from the British Government to Lord Ashburton, one from the French Government to the French Minister, and one from the American Minister in London; all in reference, it is supposed, to the right of search.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

The Times of the 30th ultimo, contains Lord Aberdeen's reply to Mr. Stevenson's note on the right of search, and in its remarks upon this State paper says:

"Lord Aberdeen begins by disclaiming all responsibility for any expressions used by his predecessor, Lord Palmerston. He then explicitly repeats his former renunciations on the part of this country of all claim to a right of search over American vessels in time of peace; and observes that when a vessel is once ascertained to the American, the British cruisers are ordered to abstain from all interference with her, be she slave or otherwise. With American vessels, whatever be their destination, British cruisers have no pretension in any manner to interfere. Such vessels must be permitted, if engaged in it, to enjoy a monopoly of this unhallowed trade; but the British Government," concludes Lord Aberdeen, "will never endure that the fraudulent use of the American flag shall extend the iniquity to other nations by whom it is abhorred, and who have entered into solemn treaties with this country for its entire suppression."

From India.—The English have been defeated in Affghanistan, having lost six thousand soldiers and most of the invading army. The news, which was brought by the Indian mail of February 1st, will be found embodied in the following comments of the London Times.

The worst can no longer be doubted of the unhappy troops at Cabool. Accounts have been received in town which can be implicitly relied upon, and from which the following is an extract:

On the 18th of January, Dr. Brydon staggered into Jellalabad wounded and confused from suffering and fatigue. He relates that our people quitted Cabool under the convention agreed on by Major Pottinger on the 5th instant. The cantonment was immediately occupied by the Affghans, and the English were almost instantly attacked. The march became and continued a constant fight.

At the Khoord Cabool Pass, about ten miles from Cabool, the ladies were sent back under an escort of some of Ukbar Khan's people, who promised to protect them.

At Tezeen, General Elphinstone and Col. Shelton were made prisoners. The native troops became disorganized and scattered. At Jagdaluk 400 of her Majesty's 44th, who had before kept well together, became disorganized also, broke, and scattered.

Beyond this the Doctor knows nothing having with the greatest difficulty preserved his own life. He gives the names of 7 officers whom he knows to have fallen. Brigadier Anquetil, Major Ewart, and Lieut. Stuart are among them.

Some stragglers may have escaped, but there is little hope that the main body have been anything but annihilated.

Mexican Army.—The New Orleans Bulletin says: "We find in one of our Campeachy papers of the 16th ult. a statement of the force of the Mexican Army, that had just been received by an arrival from Vera Cruz. The force actually on foot and mounted was upwards of 40,000 men; and although not thoroughly disciplined at the time, there was no doubt it would soon become nearly perfect, from the unusual exertions and activity displayed by the officers to effect that object. The army was then stationed thus: 3,600 in Xalapa; 1,500 in Perote; 2,000 in Puebla; 500 in Vera Cruz; 1,200 in Ulua; 22,000 in the capitol, and the remainder at various points. No mention is made of a probable movement of this army upon Texas; and, indeed, it is believed few of them can safely be spared from their present locations.

"The papers state that a great struggle is preparing for the next Presidency, the candidates being Santa Anna, Valencia, and Paredes, and with every probability that the former will succeed."

A Splendid Knife.—Rogers and Sons, of Sheffield, England, have recently manufactured a knife unequalled in the mechanic arts. The handle two feet long, is made of mother of pearl, and contains one thousand blades; it is ornamentally carved and inlaid with precious stones; the ends or shoulders of the knife are of massive gold; the edges of the handle are covered with thick plate gold and engraved. The blades most in sight on one side of the knife, are very beautifully etched with some of the most magnificent buildings in England, the most prominent of which are Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, the New Houses of Parliament, the New Royal Exchange, Hadden Hall, the Pavilion at Brighton, Kirkstall Abbey, Fountains Abbey, &c. On the other side of the knife the blades are etched with American views, the Capitol at Washington, the President's House, the principal part of the Senate House, Columbia Bridge, the Park and City Hall, New York, &c.

A variety of characteristic sports are etched on different parts of the blades, such as hunting, shooting, fishing, hawking, &c.; the Berkeley Hunt in full cry; the Chatsworth Coursing party; the Duke of Rutland's shooting party, &c, &c. There are many medallion likenesses on the blades, the most conspicuous of which are her Majesty Queen Victoria, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Queen Elizabeth, William the Conqueror, the Dukes of Wellington and Marlborough, Fox, Pitt, Milton, Sir Francis Chantrey, Sir Isaac Newton, Shakspeare, Earl Fitzwilliam, Watt, Benjamin West, &c. In addition to the blades are a great many instruments, tastefully formed and highly polished, such as are required by sportsmen, and others used by surgeons, dentists, mechanics, &c.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
SALISBURY, N. C., April 29, 1842

Attention!

OFFICERS OF THE 64th REGIMENT:

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 14th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with Muskets for the purpose of Drill and Court martial.

By order of

R. W LONG, Col. Com'd.

GEO. M. WEANT, Adj't. 3t

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, April 29, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination,
FOR GOVERNOR,
LOUIS D. HENRY.
Of Cumberland.

Connecticut Elections.

Since last week we have full returns from Connecticut showing the extent of the Democratic victory in that old Federal State. The Democrats have an overwhelming majority in both branches of the Legislature,—two to one in the Senate, and about 70 in the House. In consequence of the large number of scattering votes for Governor, there has been no election;—the Constitution requiring a majority of all the votes to elect.—*Cleveland*, the Democratic candidate fell short only 82 votes of obtaining a majority over all the others. He will doubtless be elected by the Legislature as soon as it meets.

The popular polling was, for:

Ellsworth, Whig, . .	23,584	
Abolition Candidate and Scattering, . .	1,962	25,546
Cleveland, Democrat, . .		25,464
		82

Bank Resumption.—It is stated in some of the Federal papers of the State, that the North Carolina Banks intend to resume specie payments on the 2d of May. There is certainly no reason why they should not do so;—the Northern Banks resumed some time ago, and the Banks in this State are probably as sound as any of them. But in their case, seeing is believing, and we shall look for an honest redemption of their paper promises when we know that they have actually resumed; not before.

More of Whig "Economy and Reform."—By the following paragraph from the Globe, it will be seen that the Federal reformers have forced the appropriation Bill through the House, by application of the *Gag*, without giving time for examination of items to the amount of millions! This is the party so zealous for economy and reform in expenditures, that they will spend weeks, at a charge to the public of thousands daily, in disputing about the reduction of some petty Clerk hire, or the pen knives and paper furnished to members, and then vote away millions upon millions in extravagant appropriations, without even consideration. Is it any wonder that the Treasury is bankrupt, the credit of the Government gone, and its character dishonored in such hands? The Globe says:

On Wednesday last, the Federal majority of the House of Representatives, on the motion of Mr. Fillmore, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, adopted by a strict party vote, a resolution that all debate upon the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, in Committee of the Whole, should cease at 12 o'clock on Saturday. When the time came, there remained items of appropriation amounting to more than *nine millions* of dollars untouched. All debate ceased. Not a word of argument or explanation was allowed. Letters from the departments of the Government relating to these very items of appropriation were not permitted to be read; and in the space of one hour and a half, under this gag, the House of Representatives of the U. States,—a deliberative assembly, convened to counsel together—voted away nine millions of dollars of the people's money! This bill had been before the Committee of the Whole more than nine weeks: days and weeks has been consumed by the peculiar friends and peculiar enemies of the Executive in angry debate upon irrelevant matters; while the bill itself so deeply important to the country, is driven through with most inconsiderate haste.

☞ Of the *nineteen* States that voted for "Tip and Ty" in 1840, *eleven* have put the seal of condemnation on the acts of Whiggery, and abjured Federalism already. The balance are only waiting till their turn comes and they have a chance, to swell the universal triumph of Democracy.

☞ The "Whig Central Committee" appointed by the late great Whig Convention, announce in a card to their brethren of the State that they are ready to commence operations, &c., and wind up by assuring "their friends everywhere" that to ensure a Whig triumph, nothing is necessary but—"the glorious spirit of 1840."

Hard cider will be in demand shortly again.

☞ The Democratic Legislature of New York which has lately adjourned, passed a resolution condemning the conduct of the Federal Abolition Governor, Seward, in relation to the New York and Virginia question. Here is more proof of who are the true friends of the South in the Northern States. A Federal Whig Legislature passes a law granting to fugitive slaves the right of "trial by jury" with other odious features—the same law recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court—and a Federal Whig Governor refuses to deliver up negro stealers on demand of the Governor of Virginia—now we see the first Democratic Legislature after this refusal, passing a resolution censuring the Abolition Governor's course, and acknowledging the right of Virginia to make the demand she did.—Can any man doubt who are our friends in the free States, and who respect our rights?

Hon. *Sam'l. Prentiss*, U. S. Senator from Vermont, having received an appointment of a District Judgeship from the President, has resigned his seat in the Senate.

Wonderful Economy.—During Gov. Dudley's four years in office, the Legislature appropriated nearly six thousand dollars to repair the Governor's House and fill it with furniture. It might be supposed that this ought to do for a while at least, and that Governor Morehead, being a log-cabin man, could possibly manage to get along in the House with this furniture; but it has turned out otherwise. The last Legislature, having a large Whig majority, seemed to think the establishment occupied by Governor Dudley not good enough for Governor Morehead, and accordingly they voted *four thousand dollars* to His Excellency (the log-cabin man) to *repair it* and buy new furniture.

It appears however that the House was in such proper condition already that His Excellency could find little necessity for further repairs, but not to suffer the money appropriated to lie idle and rust, he contrived by building an Ice House, Chicken coop &c., to relieve the Treasury of $2,154 66; of which amount $1,000 was expended for furniture. Now the cream of the joke is this—the Federal papers in the State are claiming great credit for Governor Morehead because he spent *only* $1,000 for furniture, and *only* $1 154 66 on the Ice House, Chicken coop, &c. What an honest—conscientious—saving—astonishing man he is! say they, not to have spent every dollar he could lay his hands on!—and they call loudly upon the people to re-elect him because he is so very economical. Think of that! One thousand dollars for French Bedsteads and other "palace furniture"; eleven hundred and odd for the Coop &c., and this is log cabin simplicity and Whig economy!

☞ Gen. Dockery who was, appointed President of the "great Whig Convention" which met in Raleigh on the anniversary of Gen. Harrison's death, on being conducted to the Chair made a Speech, in which Speech, among other things, he said:

"Who knows of any defection in the Whig ranks? Where is the Whig that has changed his sentiments? None are to be found."

We wonder if the General asks these simple questions in earnest, or whether as usual with his party, he is humbugging! Undoubtedly he is either humbugged or humbugging. Is there a candid or intelligent man in the country, who will undertake to stand forward and say that there has been no defection in the Whig ranks—that there have been no changes!

We know not what portion, either of candor or intelligence, we may have credit for with the "*Western Carolinian*," whence the above extract is taken, but we "undertake to stand forward and say" that if any Whig in North Carolina has changed his principles, we are yet to be apprized of it. We have heard of no "defection in the Whig ranks." Every man is as true as steel. It may be, as Mr. *Barringer* remarks in his Speech, in this paper, that there has been a little "smothered indignation," but there has been no backsliding, no treachery, no desertion in the Old North.—*Raleigh Register.*

We shall not question the good faith of the *Register* in making these point blank asseverations. The Editor may believe what he says, for all we care to doubt, but he will excuse us that, in giving him as much credit as he pleases for candor, by so much are we bound to limit our grant of his *intelligence*—ie. his knowledge touching political occurrences such as are referred to. We here repeat our previous assertion broadly and fully:—no candid and *well-informed* man can deny that there has been "defection in the Whig ranks" in this part of North Carolina, within a year. We venture to believe that no responsible man will undertake to deny it with the agreement that if the fact of our assertion is clearly proven, the denial shall be publicly recanted and the fact admitted. We say again that there *is* "defection"—there have been great changes, and we are content to leave it to any honest man, Whig or Democrat who reads this to look around and satisfy himself whether it is true or not. And we say yet further, that we can *give names* in proof of our assertion, if need be. That for the Register.—The Editor talks about "Whig principles," as if we had said anything of Whigs changing their "principles." *Principles* forsooth! What has Whiggery to do with principle? We said and do say that many honest men of the people who were deluded into a temporary forgetfulness of their faith by Whig humbug and promises of better times, have abandoned the deceivers and again taken their stand on their old Republican principles; and if as the Register says, the Editor doubts this, and is "yet to be apprized" that any such changes have occurred, there is reason for serious apprehension of the consequences of the shock to his nerves on ascertaining what he will, concerning the matter, about August, if not before.

In the course of a speech on our Foreign Relations lately, Mr. Wise said:

"Let the work once begin," (the invasion of Mexico by Texas) "and he (Mr W.) did not know that this House would hold him long. Let Texas give him but five millions of dollars, and he would undertake to pay every Mexican claimant against Mexico fourfold his demand. He would fix our boundary, not where Mr. Adams had tried to fix it, at the Rio del Norte, but far, far beyond."

If Mr. Wise should conclude to turn warrior and head an invasion of Mexico, "to plant the lone star of the Texian banner on the proud ramparts of the city of Montezuma" the country would be vastly his debtor if he could contrive to enlist a few of the honorables in the House under his standard, and have them effectually disposed of in some way or other to the comfortable riddance of Congress and the nation; but unfortunately these pestiferous agitators are exactly the reverse of fighting character, or at any rate would be much more probably found in aiding a British invasion of the South, or an insurrection.

The following doings of a public meeting in the town of Warwick, Rhode Island, chronicled by the Baltimore Sun are a very pattern of pointed, laconic expression of highly concentrated belligerent determination. They run thus:

"Whereas, we the citizens of Warwick have not yet been frightened. Therefore

Resolved, That we will not be frightened."

Some of the Federal Clay Whiggies are mightily tickled in anticipation at the prospect which they see clearly enough of a division in the Democratic party on the question of the next Presidency. We are to be split up into a dozen different parties—every section going for its own man, while the Clayites will rally on Bank, Tariff, and Debt, and by unanimous movement for their Idol, the great champion of these measures, carry him triumphantly into power. This is their arrangement. Well, the poor fellows stand in woful need of some unction for their late aggravating defeats, and if these harmless imaginings amuse them any why, in the name of all innocent delusions, let them be amused.

☞ The Hon. *Joseph Lawrence*, a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, died in Washington City on the 18th inst.

The NEW YORK MIRROR of the 16th instant, contains a splendid engraving—"The Warning" representing the old German superstition of the Death-Fetch, with a short descriptive three act tragedy. The number also has a piece of music, which we have heard admired, besides its usual amount of interesting reading matter.

"DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES"—by Dr. Ure—a re-print of the London edition. This work now in the course of publication has reached the fifth number. So far as we have looked into them, the numbers seem to sustain the promises made in the Prospectus, as a useful and interesting work for all classes. The prospectus may be found in this paper.

"*The Literary News*"—is the title of a small but sprightly and very neatly printed weekly paper lately started in Wilmington—Mr *J. C. Burr*, Editor. Terms $1 50 per annum, in advance. It does not dabble in politics at all.

It seems that Hogan, the Canadian British "nice young man" who manifested so much anxiety to figure as McLeod No 2, has been discharged from custody a second time, and despatched back to Canada in good condition and safety, his curls, himself and all. A little of Judge Lynch's measure of justice, when they are caught prowling in the States, would be the best cure, it strikes us, for the notoriety *penchant* of the British puppies in Canada on account of the "Caroline case," as well as for the very patriotically officious arresters of such trash on this side of the line.

The National Debt.—The late loan Bill passed by Congress authorizing the Government to borrow five millions more, on any terms they can get it, increases our present National debt or Federal "blessing" to the neat little sum of *Twenty two millions.* The three years yet to come, of Whig rule, will doubtless bless us at the same annual rate, and leave the American people at least an *Eighty million* debt as a legacy for their "generous confidence" in 1840.

DEFECTION.

A correspondent of the Standard says that the Whigs had a tall rumpus in the Court House, at Anson Court. One of the delegates to the Raleigh Convention made a speech, bitterly denouncing Mr. Tyler, telling of the good things he got at the Governor's party, and said Mr. Badger was second only to Mr. Clay. Dr. Parker then addressed the meeting and took them all aback. He unfurled the Tyler flag in their face, and swore he'd hang it on the outward wall, until they could prove Mr. Tyler's inconsistency. He gave Mr. Badger his own in fine style. Two Wings *replied to him*, and there they had it. Col. Ashe called Mr. Tyler a defunct jackass. Such slang as that all goes to help Mr. Tyler, not injure him. It was more like a jackass kicking at a dead lion, we think.—*North Carolinian.*

QUALIFICATIONS FOR A "WHIG" ORATOR.

It is said, that it was determined at Asheville to put General Edney up to reply to Mr. Henry at Burnsville, "because he [Edney] would say *anything not caring whether it was true or not.*"—If this is true, the General must be much obliged to his friends for their *good* opinion. But whether true or not, one thing is certain: the Whig cause at this time needs just that sort of a champion.—*Lincoln Republican.*

MR. HENRY, IN YANCY.

We have been informed by an individual who was present at Burnsville, Yancy county, when Louis D. Henry addressed the citizens of that county, that the occasion passed off with very fine effect. The Court House was full of persons and they were for the most part attentive listeners.

Gen. B. M. Edney replied, and our informant states that he heard some of the General's friends remark that his reply was "a perfect flash in the pan." An abortive effort was made by some two or three to cheer the General, with clapping and stamping, but it was "no go;" and the first attempt was also the last.

From all we hear, much has been effected in Yancy County; the people there seem to have discovered the cheats that were practiced on them during the last canvass; and are now anxious to apply the remedy. Our friends abroad may depend on a very different report at the ensuing election, compared with that of 1840.

Louis D. Henry is doing his duty; let his friends but do theirs, and all will be right.—*Lincoln Republican.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CABARRUS.

In pursuance of previous notice, a public meeting of the Democratic party of Cabarrus County, was held at Fike's muster ground, on Saturday the 23d inst. when: On motion of Henry Propst, DANIEL CRESS, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and on motion of Jacob Goodman, *Jacob Ludwick* and *John Cruse, Jr.*, were requested to act as Secretaries. The Chairman was then called on to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in a brief but spirited manner.

After he had concluded, *D. M. Walker, Esq.*, rose and offered the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the present aspect of public affairs is of the most alarming character, well calculated to excite the attention and interest the feelings of every true friend of the country.

Resolved, That the profuse promises of the Whig party made to the people during the campaign of 1840, have been only followed by open and profligate disregard and violation of every profession and pledge then solemnly given to a confiding nation. Instead of the universal "prosperity" so eloquently foretold by every Whig orator as the certain consequence of a Whig triumph,—the people now experience harder times with prices lower, money more scarce, and every branch of industry in a more prostrated condition, than at any former period. Instead of the "economy and reform" promised, these who are now in power have shown themselves more recklessly extravagant and corrupt than they had even falsely represented the Democratic party to be. Instead of allowing freedom of opinion to office holders under the Government, and acting out their professed doctrine of "proscribing proscription," they have forthwith removed every Democratic officer from Maine to Louisiana, without regard to age, ability or merit, to make room for the hungry expectants, who before the election professed such holy horror of office-holders and office-seekers. Instead of reducing the expenditures of the Government to the standard of economy they had set up, the expenses of every Department have been alarmingly increased, until by spend-thrift prodigality the Treasury is empty, the Government bankrupt and no longer able to pay its just debts, and yet the Whig majority persist in their determination to rob the Treasury of the money arising from the public Lands—which constitutes so important a part of our national revenue—that it may be given to pay the extravagant State debts, while to meet their daily expenditures of Government they are borrowing millions upon millions, thereby constantly increasing the National Debt which will have to be paid by additional taxes laid on the laboring classes, and wrung from the hard earnings of the people.

Resolved, That these startling facts ought to arouse the freemen of this nation—they ought to break the delusions of Federalism, and cause the tone[illegible] of log cabins as well as all others to shak[illegible] which followed the carousals of hard [illegible] open their eyes to the workings of Whiggery, [illegible] especially on seeing the recent elections in Connecticut following in the train of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States that have with such overwhelming majorities, rebuked the faithless violation of all the solemn Whig promises.

Resolved, That it is vain for the Federal Whigs to undertake to escape the odium justly visited on their *acts* by the idle tale that the present governing power is not a Whig Administration, and cannot therefore give the relief promised to the people. John Tyler was elected a Whig, and he is a Whig;—his opinions were well known in the Harrisburg Convention, and freely discussed, and every man of them who now abuses him, then voted for him with open eyes. Even the very children who repeated their songs for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" can bear witness against them. But have they not all the power in their hands—and have they not passed all the measures they proposed excepting one? There is a large Whig majority in both Houses of Congress—a Whig President of the Senate, and a Whig Speaker of the House, who has packed every Committee with Whigs;—how then can they attempt to deceive the people by saying that the Whigs have not full power to carry out their schemes—that this Administration is not Whig!—With Capt. Tyler they formed the connection for better or for worse, and together they must remain till death does separate them.

Resolved, That we agree with the Republicans in other parts of the State, that the present incumbent of the Governor's office ought to be discharged from further service as soon as his term expires and some sound Republican chosen in his place;—some one opposed to squandering away the revenues of the State on useless corporations and Rail Road Companies, who always wield their power and influence to promote the Whig cause, as was instanced in the late conveyance of delegates along one of their roads to the Whig Convention for half price.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the nomination of *Louis D. Henry* as the Republican candidate for our next Governor; and will use all honorable means to secure his election; and that the Chairman of this meeting invite him to address the citizens of Cabarrus County at such time and place as may suit his convenience, and that whatever appointment he may make, the Chairman give public notice of the same.

Resolved, That we entirely approve the course of the Hon. *G. W. Caldwell*, our present representative in Congress.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the Convention to be held on the 20th of May, in Salisbury, and that the following Delegates from Cabarrus County be appointed to attend the same:

Maj. Isaac Cannon, Col. Daniel Coleman, James Young, Esq., Robert A. Young, Theophilus Cannon, Thomas Allison, Thos. Erwin, Nath. Sims, Charles Ludwick, Adam Stirewalt, A. W. Steele, Alex. Patterson, David Suther, James Williford, Joseph Suther, Joseph Barnhart, Henry Propst, Jacob Ludwick, John Ritchie, Jacob House, John H Bost, Sam. C. Klutts, John Peck, Martin Lippard, Capt. George H. Cress, Jacob Misenhammer, Capt M. M. Misenhammer, Jacob House, Daniel D. Ridenhour, Capt. D W. Faggert, Israel Bost, David Harkey, Solomon Bost, N. E. Ludwick, Doct. Cyrus Alexander, Ransom Parham, Martin A Ludwick, Mathias Klutts, George Ludwick, John N. Dry, Jacob Goodman, Henry Ludwick, Isaac Moose, Capt. J W. House, William Culp, Daniel Faggert, Jeremiah Blackwelder, Michael Ury, Tobias Cress, Daniel Cress, Esq., William F. Phifer, Capt. Jacob Barringer, Martin Widenhouse, Esq., Levi Klutts, Daniel Boger, Daniel Bost, Jacob Ryder, Jacob Cruse, John H Ludwick, Martin Hawn, Henry Shoe, John Propst, John N. Bond, Paul Reinhart, Joseph Bost, John Cruse, Jr., Daniel Goodman, Jr., and David Barrier.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Western Carolinian, Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, and Raleigh Standard.

DANIEL CRESS, Chairman.
JACOB LUDWICK, JOHN CRUSE, Jr., } Secretaries.

MR. HENRY'S APPOINTMENTS.

LOUIS D. HENRY, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the people,

At Rutherfordton, on Wednesday [Court week] the 4th of May.

At Shelby, Cleveland County, on Tuesday [Court week] the 10th of May.

Steamers for Mexico.—It is stated in the New Orleans Courier, on the authority of a letter, written at Tampico, that Santa Anna had purchased two steamers in England, manned and armed for fight, in addition to the City of Dublin steamer, lying at Vera Cruz. Two corvettes were about to pass under the Mexican flag.

The Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN, with the Hon. J. K PAULDING, left Mobile on the 16th inst., for New Orleans. The Mobile *Ledger* says—

"They will spend some ten days at New Orleans, and proceed thence to Ashland, to accept an invitation from Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, after which they will join the "Old Hero" at the Hermitage."

Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, of the U. S Army, ordered to the command of the North Carolina Arsenal, arrived here on Thursday evening last, from Florida, in good health and spirits. We congratulate the citizens of North Carolina on the event of Capt. Bradford's resuming this command.—*North Carolinian.*

Singular Incident.—A Locomotive arrested by Worms.—On the completion, a few days since, of the Rail way, on the Tessel and Bridge over the Congaree swamp, and river, a general migration of the Catterpillers of Richland, took place towards the St. Mathews shore. An army of worms, occupying in solid column, the iron rail for upwards of one mile, presented, as was supposed, but a feeble barrier to the power of steam. A Locomotive, with a full train of cars loaded with Iron, and moving at a speed of from 10 to 12 miles an hour, was arrested notwithstanding at midway in the swamp by these insects, and through the agency of sand alone, freely distributed on the drawing wheel, was it able to overcome them. It was a sanguinary victory in which millions were crushed to death; though the catterpillers maintained their ground and enjoyed a triumph in resisting, for a brief period, even the power of the Locomotive.—*Charleston Patriot.*

The Fayetteville Market.—There has been but little doing the present week, and prices about the same. Cotton is in good demand, 5 to 7¾. The market is not yet supplied with Domestic Liquors, although it has come in pretty freely. Peach Brandy 40 to 50, Apple 35 to 37½. Whiskey 26 to 28. Corn is still scarce with a good demand, at 55 to 60. Bacon, not much coming in, but little demand, sells at 5 to 5½. Beeswax sells readily at 28. Flour remains about the same, not much coming in, with but little demand, confined mostly to home consumption, we quote $6 to $7. Lard (still) 7 to 6. Feathers 35 to 37½. Rags 2 to 2½. Tobacco, (leaf) 1½ to 2¾. Wheat (scarce) very little coming in, sells 1,10 to 1,20.

MARRIED,

In St. Luke's Church, this place, on Thursday evening the 28th inst., by the Rev. Thos F. Davis, WILLIAM LOWRIE, Esq to Miss ARCHSEA W. WHEELER.

In this Town, on the 26th instant, by the Rev. John D. Sheek, Mr. JASON SMITH to Miss LAFAYETTA BROWN.

In Davidson County, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. S. Rothrock, Mr. JAMES BROWN, of this County, to Miss ELIZA J., daughter of Martin Rothrock, of Davidson County.

In this County, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. S. Rothrock, Mr. PETER L. BARRINGER to Miss ROSE ANN, daughter of Henry Miller, Esq.

In this County, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. S. Rothrock, Mr. ADA RANKIN to Miss SUSAN B., daughter of Mr. William Walton.

In St. John's Church, Fayetteville, by the Rev. Jarvis B Buxton, Mr. ROBERT COLEMAN, Jr., to Miss MARINDA VIRGINIA, eldest daughter of Capt. John W Wesson.

DIED,

In this Town, on the 23rd instant, Mrs. MARGARET L. BROWN, Consort of Col. Jeremiah M. Brown, aged 37 years, 5 months and 21 days. Mrs. Brown was a kind, affectionate wife, an indulgent and tender parent, and an exemplary member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which she had been a member for a number of years. She was fully sensible of her approaching dissolution, and manifested her willingness to be "absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord," yet she was entirely resigned to wait and suffer the Lord's will. The day before she died, she requested some persons who were present to sing the hymn commencing

"On Jordan's stormy banks I stand,"

during the singing of which her soul seemed to take delight in contemplating that in a short time she would be permitted to enter

"Canaan's fair and happy land,"

and enjoy the happiness of that blessed place, "where the wicked cease from troubling and where the weary are at rest."

She has left an aged mother, several brothers and sisters, a husband and five small children, with a large circle of relatives and friends, to lament her death,—but they should not "mourn as those who have no hope," but endeavor to profit by this painful dispensation of Providence, by attending to the Savior's counsel,—"Be ye also ready."—[*Communicated.*

In this Town, on Saturday, the 23rd instant, Miss MARY LOUISA BAKER, aged eighteen years and six months, after a long illness terminating in rapid consumption. To strangers a record of her virtues, talents and accomplishments would be uninteresting, to those who knew her it would be unnecessary. Language cannot tell all she was to us who knew and loved her best, the void in our hearts can never be filled;—but the sweet and drooping flower has been transplanted to a more genial soil, to her Heavenly Father's garden, while ours is left bleak and desolate.

During her long illness she thought and spoke much of death; latterly she gave all her powers to the work of her salvation, and she was enabled to enter the dark valley without fear, trusting in Him who had promised never to leave nor forsake her. She said it was "far better" to depart. Her last words were—"Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly."—[*Communicated.*

Candidates for Sheriff.

☞ Col. R. W. LOGAN is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ HEZEKIAH TURNER, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ We are requested to announce Mr. B. B. ROBERTS, as a Candidate for Sheriff of *Davidson County* at the next election.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined on removing to the South, wishes to dispose of his valuable Plantation, lying within three miles of Salisbury, on the Stage road leading to Mr. Locke's bridge and to Lexington, Salem and Raleigh, &c.; it is the same formerly owned by William H. Slaughter, Esq., and it is presumed generally well known. The track contains

260 ACRES,

some of which is cleared and under cultivation, and about ten of it first rate meadow land, it is watered by Crane Creek and two branches which run through the land, an excellent orchard, consisting of a great variety of very choice

Apple, Peach and Cherry Trees.

There are two dwelling Houses on the tract, the one on the road is well calculated for a house of entertainment, it being a large two story building, very convenient, having all necessary out houses conveniently arranged, and supplied with an excellent spring of water. The other dwelling house is near the meadow ground and a first rate spring, from which it is supplied with water, and a large barn which makes it convenient for packing away hay. The above property is pleasantly situated, and remarkably healthy.

The subscriber being anxious to sell will give a bargain, those wishing for farther information can be gratified by calling on the premises, on the subscriber.

JOHN T. BOWLES.
Walnut Ridge, Rowan Co., N. C., April 29, 1842. } tf

Trust Sale.

BY Virtue of Deeds of Trust executed to us by Zedock Hendrix and William Hendrix, for purposes therein mentioned; we shall proceed to sell on the 12th day of May, the Tract of Land of Zedock Hendrix, containing 300 Acres in Davie County, on the waters of Cider Creek, adjoining Jacob Sheek and others:

—Also—

ALL HIS OTHER PROPERTY CONSISTING OF WAGGON, GEERING, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, STILL AND TUBS, FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE;—Also, on the same day and place, another Tract of Land, conveyed by Wm. Hendrix to Moses Linn in trust, containing 167 acres adjoining the above. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

DANIEL S. SHEEK, MOSES LINN, } Trustees.
April 29, 1842. 2w

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a fine new **Carriage** and excellent servicean **Horses.** SCRIBER offers for sale a cheap, genteel **Close Carriage** and 2 pair of excellent **match** JOHN I. SHAVER.
April 22, 1842. tf

SILAS HUIE,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that he has commenced taking in work in his line of business at his dwelling, where he will make up work, after it is cut out, at the following prices:—Jeans coats, and all kinds of thin coats, $1 50; Cloth coats, $2 50; Pants, 75; Vests, 75;—Overcoats, $2 00.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work at the market price.

Salisbury, N. C., January 21, 1842. tf

TO THE TANNERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Undersigned have taken out a PATENT for an improvement made by themselves in the important art of

Finishing Leather.

This improvement consists in a new mixture, of their invention, which is applied to the leather, and which saves the expense of tallow and the labor of whitening. They do not offer it to the public without having themselves effectually tested it, nor on their own recommendation alone, but ask attention to the certificates given below by highly respectable and experienced Tanners who have examined the invention, and being satisfied of its usefulness, have purchased rights:—and also to the certificates of the Boot and Shoe-makers who bear testimony to the quality and finish of the leather.

WM. A. RONALD,
HENRY C. MILLER.

☞ Letters to the subscribers should be addressed, *China Grove*, Rowan County, N. C.

March 4, 1842. 6t

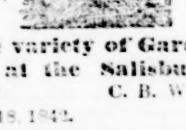
CERTIFICATES:

At the request of Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and for our own satisfaction, we have particularly examined their improved plan of finishing leather, and pronounce it altogether beyond our expectation for value; and we cheerfully recommend it to the Tanners of the Country as a great saving of labor and expense, and as giving a fine gloss and high finish to the leather. Being satisfied of this, we have purchased for ourselves the right to use their patent.

JOHN CLARK,
Tanner, Salisbury.
JOHN SLOOP, Jr.,
LEVI COWAN,
WM. S. COWAN,
Tanners, Rowan County.

We have manufactured a considerable quantity of leather finished on the improved plan, lately invented by Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and we consider it of the best quality, both for beauty of finish, and lasting property.

JAS. D. GLOVER,
WM. LAMBETH,
JOHN THOMPSON,
Boot and Shoe-makers, Salisbury.



GARDEN SEEDS.

A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug-Store, by C. B. WHEELER.

Febuary 18, 1842. f

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their custom.

His Stables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of Provender;—his Bar well supplied with a variety of liquors.

His charges will be moderate. All riotous and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and try me. E. R. BRICKHEAD.

March 11, 1842. f

☞—MILL IRONS.—☜

THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country,

——SUCH AS——

Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.

December 31, 1841. TF.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capital of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly*. As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once* for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the wants of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided ONE THOUSAND Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 25 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

LATH,

Grand-Sired by the

AMERICAN ECLIPSE,

The Champion of America,—

Winner of the great match race, The North against the South,

$20,000 Aside.

THE thorough-bred horse *LATH*, bred by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, will make his *fourth* and *last* Season, which is now commenced and will end the 1st July, at the following places, viz: at Jacob Coleman's, Cabarrus county, every Monday and Tuesday; at Salisbury, Wednesday and Thursday; and at Lexington, Davidson county, Friday and Saturday. He will be regularly at his stands, public days and high water excepted. He will be let to mares at the following reduced prices:—$12 the season, to be discharged by ten if paid before the season expires, and $15 to insure, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners, and fifty cents to the groom. ☞ Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but, in no instance, will I be responsible for any that may occur. R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, N C., March 18, 1842. TF.

PEDIGREE:

I certify that *LATH* was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his g. dam Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by the imported Bedford out of the imported mare Anvillina; Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hephestion out of Lottery, by imported Bedford, &c. Hephestion was got by the imported Bazzard out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &C.

LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands, 3 inches high, with good bone, and capital action. At 3 years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, 2 mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's Filly Daisy, and Capt. Spann's Colt, Convention, nine others paying forfeit.—Two weeks afterwards he won the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite, and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston he was beaten by Clodhopper for the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats; being very much amiss he was withdrawn after the first heat At 4 years old, he won the Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Derabella at 3 heats; losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the judges' stand; and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the Turf.

LATH was a race horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Ruse, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, having never been sick, and his temper good. His color, form, and action, speak for themselves. In a word, *Lath* unites in himself as many claims to public patronage, as any young Stallion that I know.

W. HAMPTON.

Willwood Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above Certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had LATH trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a Race horse of the first class,—not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood,—not to be *surpassed by any horse, imported or native.*

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogise *LATH*, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since, in every respect, he is so well attested. But will remark that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock both Sire, Grandsire, Dam, and Grand dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire Godolphin made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds, his Grandsire, the American Eclipse, so well known at the North and South, made his time in the great match race, the North against the South, $20,000 aside, in 7 minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with considerable eclat. This race gained him the immortable name of the Champion of the North. His dam, sired by the renowned Sir Archy whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned both in England and America. The grand-dam of *LATH*, Old Lottery, bred by the great Southern Amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton, of South Carolina, which has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus it will be seen that there is united in LATH two of the best studs of the South, Hampton's and Singleton's crossed with Gen. Coles of the North.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the horse, as rarely occurs in this section of country. R. W. L.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited

BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

Blanks For Sale Here.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling, and other building materials on hand for Sale at the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River,—formerly Pearson's Mills.

——ALSO——

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds.

Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no jointing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw—Price $3 per 1,000 at the Mill. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.

December 31, 1841. TF.

Laborers Wanted.

Wanted,—a number of hands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid oil weekly, or monthly, as they may wish.—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms.

T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.

January 14, 1842. TF.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it superogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be FIRST in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straight forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of original *American Tales*, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingrahame, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the *American Family Newspaper.*

Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our *Prices Current* of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,

and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as

Mrs. C. Lee Hentz,	Mrs. S. C. Hall,
Charles Dickens, (Boz,)	Professor Dunglison,
Professor Ingrahame,	M. M'Michael,
T. S. Arthur,	Miss Ellen S. Rand,
J. Sheridan Knowles,	George P. Morris,
Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud,	Mrs. Gore,
Douglass Jerrold,	Joseph R. Chandler,
Miss Sedgwick,	Miss Leslie,
Wm. E. Burton,	Professor J. Frost,
Lieut. G. W. Patten,	Lydia H. Sigourney,
Thos. Campbell,	Hon. Robert T. Conrad,
Miss Mitford,	Robert Morris,
Professor Wines,	Mrs. C. H. W. Ewing,
E. L. Bulwer,	A. Green, Jr.,
Joseph C. Neal,	John Neal,
Thos. G. Spear,	Countess of Blessington,
Capt. Marryatt, R. N.	Lucy Seymour.
R. Penn Smith,	

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are $2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will officiate to procure ten new subscribers, and send us $15, *per mail, postage free*, we will receipt for one for each. Seven copies for $10, three copies for $5, or one copy three years for $5.

CLUBBING.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $5.

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $10.

Address, M'MAKIN & HOLDEN,
Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

HORSE-BILLS NEATLY PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Weekly Paper, to be entitled

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRAT,

IT will be printed on good paper, weekly, until after the next election, at the uncommonly low price of Twenty Five cents to a single subscriber, *nine* copies for Two Dollars, TWENTY-THREE copies for Five Dollars, FIFTY copies for Ten Dollars, payable invariably in advance.

It will wage an uncompromising war with all the ruinous schemes now advocated and supported by the Federal party; and nothing shall be left undone, which the most zealous exertions can accomplish, to effect the entire overthrow of the Federal faction at the ensuing election. The articles will be brief, pithy and pungent, but yet courteous and respectful; Federalism in all its camelion forms and Protean shapes, will be handled without gloves.

We respectfully ask that a generous patronage may be bestowed upon our efforts to promote the success of the cause in which we are engaged. Orders addressed to THEOPHILUS FISK, will receive prompt attention.

March 1st, 1842.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, APRIL 29, 1842.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 7
Beef,	3½ a 4½	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	30 a 35	Molasses,	50 a 62½
Do (apple)	25 a	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	15 a 18
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4 a 4½
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12½
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (loaf,)	18 a 20
Corn,	30 a 35	Salt, (bu.)	1 25 a $1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack)	3 75 a $4 00
Flour,	4 50 a $5 00	Steel, (blister)	10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Do (cast	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tallow,	12½
Do Oil,	90 a $1	Whiskey,	25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., APRIL 19, 1842.

Beef, (scarce)	3	Flour,	6 00 a $6½
Bacon,	7 a 8	Feathers,	40 a 48
Butter,	12½ a 15	Lard, (scarce)	7 a 88
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bagging,	20 a 25	Oats,	37 a 46
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	4 a $5
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	7 a 88	Salt, (sack)	2 75
Corn, (scarce)	a 50	Do (bushel)	87½ a $1

AT CAMDEN, S. C., APRIL 2, 1842

Beef,	4 a 5	Cotton,	5 a 8¼
Bacon,	7½ a 10	Corn,	50
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	7 00
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 40
Bagging,	26	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	12½	Molasses,	33 a 50
Coffee,	15 a 16	Oats,	45 a 56

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832–3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the sejournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $5 per annum, *in advance*. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841

IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION,

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures and Mines,

CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES.

By ANDREW URE, *M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Mulsi, &c. &c. &c.*

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6th'y. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievments of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1100 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, LA ROY SUNDERLAND, 126 Fulton street, New York.

*** To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, *N. York.*

March 11, 1842.

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the *first* day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sundays excepted,) until notice shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons whatsoever, residing in the State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth the best of their knowledge and belief a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified on oath, (or affirming) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entirely destitute of property, are entitled to its benefits.

I perceive in the publications of several of the District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as I anticipated, on the construction of the act, even in the incipient stage of proceeding under it; and I am aware that other and more important difficulties will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges, with the view of reconciling, as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of *aiming*, at least, at something like a uniformity of practice. I shall, however, hold myself in readiness to put the Act in operation, according to its spirit and the best of my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a tariff of fees, shall be given in due time.

According to my construction of the Act, the petition may be verified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I think the petitioner is required to appear in Court, at the hearing, either in person or by attorney, to declare himself to be unable to meet his debts and engagements.

The petitioner must comprise in his petition all the items required; and it will be found safest to adopt the very letter of the Act. He must name the county in which he resides.

The petitions, when received, will be referred, for hearing, to their respective *Stated* Courts, in the Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Albemarle, will be heard at Edenton; all within the District of Pamlico, will be heard at Newbern; and all within the District of Cape Fear, at Wilmington. And publications will be ordered as directed by the Act.

The District of Albemarle comprises the two *State* Districts of Edenton and Halifax; the District of Pamlico comprises the Districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the District of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New-River; and the District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder part of the State.

All Communications on the subject of Bankruptcy, addressed to me by mail, if not post paid, will remain in the office.

H. POTTER, *Judge U. States for District of North Carolina.*

Fayetteville, January 17, 1842.